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CONDUCTED BY JAMES HALL, GENERAL AGENT OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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"Nothing is more clearly written in the Book of Destiny, than the Emancipation of the Blacks; and it is equally certain that the two races will never live in a state of equal freedom under the same government, so insurmountable are the barriers which nature, habit and opinion have established between them." JEFFERSON.

LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

We insert below a letter from Gov. Russwurm of September 18th, and would call the attention of our readers to one remarkable fact therein stated, viz. the return of the delegates to British Guiana. It is well known that since the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies and Guiana, every part of the world has been ransacked to procure a substitute for slave labour. Agents have visited the United States, the isles of the Indian Ocean, India itself, and the East and West Coasts of Africa, offering the highest inducements to labourers of all classes, christian, heathen, bond or free, naked or clothed. Two or three vessels have visited Cape Palmas, and a suitable agent has been sent to palaver it with the colonists. Finally, on the last visit, about a year since, by Mr. Butts; the most indolent and discontented portion of the colonists were induced to send two delegates to spy out the land and report accordingly. It appears that they have at length returned, perfectly satisfied with one trip to Demarara.

Now does this, or does it not, settle the question as to the eligibility of these two places for the American emigrant—or of the superior eligibility of Cape Palmas over every other place in the wide world for the coloured American? Here is the agent of a wealthy company of British planters, selected no doubt from his fitness for the undertaking, sent to this colony with the sole purpose of soliciting its citizens to emigrate to Guiana. Two return with him on trial, on whose report the whole success of the scheme depends. It is probable that every possible inducement, even to bribery, would be resorted to to retain these people in Guiana, or to cause them to make a favourable report. But what is the result? Why, these men had once tasted *freedom, liberty*, in its broadest sense, on that shore where the white man can never prevail—and what to them was the patronage, the fostering of the white lordling in a British territory?—what to them would be any thing in this world out of Africa? To their home, the home of their forefathers they gladly returned.

CAPE PALMAS, *Sept.* 18, 1845.

DR. JAMES HALL, *Gen. Agent Md. S. Col. Society.*

DEAR SIR,—The sailing of the bark Active, presents an opportunity to send a few lines, and I avail myself of it, knowing the desire of the Board to hear from Africa, by every vessel.

The most interesting news is the return of the two delegates sent by some of our colonists, at the request of Mr. Butts, (Agent from B. Guiana) to visit that country. It will gratify you to hear they have returned dissatisfied with the manners and customs there; and better pleased with their *free home* in Africa. These delegates left Cape Palmas with a determination to like any other place, better than their home; now, they have returned with their views enlarged, and minds somewhat sobered by reflection and travel. Those who sent them are unwilling to receive their report, and say they have been *bribed* to make their present statement. Their determination, they say openly to their friends, is not to return to British Guiana, and if any are unwise enough to go, they are free to do so. It is a current report, that there will be a vessel here in two months from Sierra Leone to receive emigrants for Guiana, but it will be labor lost and expense also, as it is my opinion, that none will leave, whose loss will be regretted by the community.

We rejoice to hear of the formation of a Civilization Society for Africa; we hope some of their attention will be directed to our interior, which as yet, has never been trodden by civilized footsteps. I am making every effort to send out a small exploring party of colonists and Cape Palmas natives to penetrate to the Poh country, but I find so many obstacles in the way, that I almost despair of success—although the object to be attained is too important to give it up. Within a few weeks, I have seen a sample of native cotton cloth, called *Pendarrah*, woven by one tribe of Pohs—it was made up in the Mandingo fashion, and was a fine specimen of their ingenuity—All the tribes do not manufacture cotton cloth. Their country, I learn, also abounds in iron. They are described as a peaceable people, very numerous and powerful, and I have concluded, that if we could once win our way to their country, the advantages of an intercourse with the colony would be apparent to them, and they would adopt measures to keep the path open for trade. Now I am informed, they frequently come to the Cavally with trade, and if they now reach the river, why not descend to its mouth, and visit the colony? Their nearest tribes is 3 or 4 days walk from the Cavally. The beach people say the intervening tribes are cannibals who thirst after human flesh, but all unite in describing the tribes of Poh as hospitable and kind to strangers. I distrust our Beach neighbors very much, as they are not over-anxious to have us penetrate into the interior. Some of the Poh's evidently border on the Arab country—Mandingoes also visit them.

You will be gratified to learn that soap making is quite common among us. We have made over 160 pounds good hard Soap in our family, and the last vessel here only sold 5 boxes. It is my desire to see this spirit extend to other articles, which we must finally manufacture in the colony, or do without—our leather and coarser cloths can be made, and must be, before we can with propriety boast of trying to help ourselves. And while on this head, I beg you will send out by next vessel, at least 12 spinning-wheels, 1 box cotton cards, 12 doz. hilling hoes, 30 kegs nails and 12 or 15 hhds. tobacco. The females all blame me that no wheels and cards have been sent out.

As little time as our camwood trade has been open, there has been purchased by us all upwards of 50 tons. We have every prospect of an increase, and the demand for trade-goods is unprecedented. We want powder, iron, iron pots, guns, S. Stripe, B. Bafts, brass rods, cutlasses, &c. &c. I am introducing F. check for camwood.

The duties for 7 months from February to September, will probably amount to $500 and upwards. The pay for licences has been received in

currency—for tonnage and duties in camwood, and little cash, I include license in the above amount. I have paid no duty on goods purchased for the Society's store, as none is paid at Monrovia, or Sierra Leone when wanted for the Government.

I am waiting the arrival of a Bristol trader to dispose of my oil for trade-goods, preparatory to another bush tramp, when I shall probably be absent 3 or 4 weeks. When stopped on my first visit to the interior, I was only one days walk from the camwood region. The same tribe (Bourrobohs) now carry their camwood to the Cavally river, as so many obstacles are thrown in the way by the Tobohs and King Cava's people.

French men-of-war frequently visit Garraway and dash Black Will the chief—but no buildings are yet put up, though the site for a fort has been marked out—I wish the French would relinquish their right and title to our Board: they seem quite jealous of any of our colonists visiting there for trade.

I draw by this vessel in favor of Dr. McGill for two hundred dollars on his salary.

I have the honor to remain, Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. RUSSWURM, A. Md. S. C. S.

P. S. Since I began these lines, the prospect of the ultimate success of our little party of explorers begins to brighten, as Freeman has agreed for his son Prince Nimleh, (just returned from Demarara) to go; and the services of Polach, a great trader to Poh, are likely to be secured. His son and boys have just arrived to enquire what I want of Polach, for whom I sent some 10 days ago.

CONTINUATION OF EXTRACTS FROM THE "JOURNAL OF AN AFRICAN CRUISER."

"AT SETTRA KROO—USES OF THE PALM-TREE."

Palm-trees are more abundant here, than in any place which I have visited on the coast. No tree, as has been said a thousand times, is so useful as the palm. It gives a good shade, and is pleasing as an ornamental tree. The palm-nut is very palatable and nutritious for food, and likewise affords oil, the kernal as well as the pulpy substance being available for that purpose. Palm-wine is the sap of the tree; and its top furnishes a most delicious dish, called palm-cabbage. The trunk supplies fire-wood, and timber for building fences. From the fibres of the wood is manufactured a strong cordage, and a kind of native cloth; and the leaves, besides being used for thatching houses, are converted into hats. If nature had given the inhabitants of Africa nothing else, this one gift of the palm-tree would have included food, drink, clothing, and habitation, and the gratuitous boon of beauty, into the bargain.

"INFLUENCE OF MRS. SAWYER."

29.—Mrs. Sawyer was on board yesterday. It is not without regret that we part with this interesting, energetic, and truly Christian woman. She is the only white person here, and lives alone among a tribe of savages, as safe, and perhaps more so, than in a civilized city. The occasional visits of vessels of war prevent any evil-minded person from molesting her; but she has little need of guardianship of this nature; for her own kind acts, and purity of character, will always ensure her the respect of the natives. Mrs. S. told us, that, before her husband died, the war-king of the Settra Kroos had quarrelled with him, and was his enemy at the time of his death. Not long afterwards, this war-king came to Mrs. Sawyer, and assured her of his

protection and assistance to the utmost of his power, which is very great, as he commands all the fighting-men of the tribe. I know not that the power of feminine excellence has ever been more strikingly acknowledged, than by this act of an incensed and barbarous warrior. Somewhat of her influence, as well as that of the missionaries generally, is probably owing to her color. Many of the natives look with contempt on the colonists, and do not hesitate to tell them that they are merely liberated slaves. On the other hand, the colonists will never recognize the natives otherwise than as heathen. Amalgamation is scarcely more difficult between the white and colored races in America, than it is in Africa, between the "black-white" colonist and the unadulterated native.

MISSIONARIES AND COLONISTS.

April 1.—Off Cape Palmas. A canoe being sent ashore, returned with a letter from the Rev. Mr. Hazlehurst, stating that two missionaries wish for a passage to the Gaboon, and making so strong an appeal that the captain's sympathies could not resist it. So we run in and anchor.

2.—Went ashore in the gig, and amused myself by reading the newspapers at the Governor's, while the captain rode out to the mission establishment, at Mount Vaughan. During my stay, one of the new missionaries, a native of Kentucky, came in from Mount Vaughan, and rode up to the Government House, in country style. He was in a little wagon, drawn by eight natives, and sat bolt upright, with an umbrella over his head. The maligners of the priesthood, in all ages and countries, have accused them of wishing to ride on the necks of the people; but I never before saw so nearly literal an exemplification of the fact. In its metaphorical sense, indeed, I should be very far from casting such an imputation upon the zealous and single-minded missionary before me. He is a man of eminent figure, at least six feet and three inches high, with a tremendous nose, vast in its longitude and depth, but wonderfully thin across the edge. It was curious to meet, in Africa, a person so strongly imbued with the peculiarities of his section of our native land: for his manner had the real Western swing, and his dialect was more marked than is usual among educated men. With a native audience, however, this is a matter of no moment.

We were told that the Roman Catholics are about to leave Cape Palmas, and establish branches of their mission at the differeet French stations on the coast, under the patronage of Louis Philippe. The Presbyterians have all gone to the Gaboon river. The Episcopal Mission pines at Cape Palmas, and will probably be removed. The discord between its members and the Colonial Government continues with unabated bitterness. Mr. Hazlehurst regrets that the missionaries were identified with the colonists, in our great palaver with the four-and-twenty kings and headmen, at Cape Palmas. He believes, that, in case of any outbreak of the natives, the missionaries on the out stations would fall the first victims. His sentiments, it must be admitted, are such as it behooves a minister of religion to entertain, in so far as he would repudiate military force as an agent for sustaining the cause of missions.

AFRICAN FEVER.

June 18.—A WEARY blank! Since my last date, I have had the coast fever, caught by sleeping on shore, at St. Anne de Chaves, and am now just recovering my physical force. My sickness was accompanied with little bodily pain, but with great prostration of strength. Able medical advice, and kind and judicious treatment, have brought me up a little; and, with the help of God, I may again call myself well, in a week or two more. But there is great danger of relapses, caution!

We are now at Monrovia, having made the passage from the river Gaboon, hitherward, in seven days and fourteen hours, from anchorage to anchorage—an unprecedented run! The Macedonian has been here, and is gone.

19.—Still better this morning. The sky looks brighter than before; the woods seem greener, and cast a lovelier shade; the surf breaks more gracefully along the beach; and the natives, paddling their canoes around the ship, look more human—more like brethren. Returning health gives a more beautiful aspect to all things. It is almost worth while to have been brought so low by sickness, for the sake of the freshness of body and spirit, the renewed youth, the tenderer susceptibility to all good impressions, which make my present consciousness so delightful. It is like being new-created and placed in a new world. Life, to the convalescent, looks as fair and promising as if he had never tried it, and been weary of it.

20.—Still improving. The fine weather of yesterday and to-day invigorates and cheers me. Lieutenant Governor Benedict and some friends are expected on board, by special invitation. We pay much attention to the persons in authority here; it being the policy of our government to befriend and countenance the colonies. I hear that a serious effort is now in progress, at this place, to declare Liberia independent of the Colonization Society, and set up a republic. Lieutenant Governor Benedict and Mr. Teage are said to be at the head of the movement. Both are men of talent. Mr. Teage formerly edited the Liberia Herald, and preached in the Baptist Church, where his services were most emphatically gratuitous; for he not only ministered without a stipend, but supplied a place of worship—the sacred edifice being his own private property. He is certainly one of the ablest, if not the very ablest, writer and preacher in the colony. The project above-mentioned seems to me an unwise one; but benefits, which do not now appear, may possibly be obtained by sundering the relations between the settlement and the parent society. Much is expected from England. That nation, however, can never feel a maternal interest in the colony, nor will do for it what the Society has all along done, and continues to do.

21.—Still stronger. I am now able to resume my place at the mess-table. But care is necessary to avoid a relapse. It is one of the worst features of this disease, that it appears to continue in the system for many months after the patient's recovery, and to renew its attacks upon the slightest exposure. Most persons find it necessary to leave the coast, in order to the re-establishment of their health. I am not the only convalescent on board the ship. Mr. Ewal, a young Danish supercargo, is here for a few days, to try the benefit of a change of air, and enjoy the attendance of a regular physician. He has been on shore above a month, sick of the fever, under the charge of Dr. Prout, a colored practitioner. Our captain pitied his condition, invited him on board, and, with his uniform kindness, took him into the cabin, where, in only three days, he has already improved wonderfully.

27.—A sunny day, after three or four dull and rainy ones. My health is now so far restored that I shall insert no more bulletins. I owe much to the care of our surgeon, who is very able and attentive, and has seen much yellow-fever practice, in the West Indies. The assistant surgeon is also an excellent and an untiring officer. My fever, like the other cases which have happened on board, was of a bilious kind. All foreigners make themselves liable to it, either in its milder or more aggravated forms, by sleeping even a single night on shore; but, according to Dr. Hall, a physician of great experience on the coast, health may be preserved for an indefinite period, by the simple precaution of sleeping always on ship-board, at a very

moderate distance from land.* This does not altogether coincide with my own observations. It is true, that during eight or ten months after the arrival of a ship upon the coast, the health of her crew will probably continue good, if they neither sleep on shore nor ascend the rivers. But, if exposed for a longer period to the enervating influences of the unceasing heat, and the frequent penetrating rains, it may reasonably be expected that any ship's company will be broken down, even though not a single death may occur. In our own ship, we have recently had many cases of fever, where the patients have neither slept on shore, nor been exposed to the peculiar malaria of rivers. Doubtless, however, the fever of the country, where all due precautions have been used, will be much lighter on board, than on shore. But the patients will be liable to frequent relapses, and a complete recovery will be almost out of the question, without a change of climate. It is another objection to the long continuance of ships, on this station, that all wounds or injuries, however slight, have a tendency to become obstinate and dangerous sores, which incapacitate these afflicted from performing any duty.

Besides the coast fever (which, Dr. Hall remarks, he has never known an emigrant completely to escape,) there is an intermittent fever, against which no acclimation will protect the colonist, any more than against the bilious fever of America.† The Rev. Mr. James, a colored missionary, told me, that, for seven years, he had been accustomed to suffer attacks of fever, once in every four or five weeks.

The natives of this country are as healthy as any people under Heaven. A benignant Providence has adapted the climate, soil, and productions, of every part of the globe to the constitutions of those races of mankind which it has placed there. Nor is Africa an exception. In spite of her desolating wars, and the immense drain of her children through the slave trade which for centuries has checked the increase of population, she is still a populous country. The aboriginal natives, unless killed through superstition or cruelty, survive to an almost patriarchal longevity. The colored people of America, or any other part of the world, may be regarded as borrowed from Africa, and inheriting a natural adaptation to her soil and climate. Such emigrants, therefore, may be expected to suffer less than the whites, in the process of acclimation, and may, in due time find their new residence more genial to their constitutions, than those which they have quitted. At all

* The writer has misapprehended our remarks or we have inadvertently committed an error in expressing our opinion; but as we know not what article he quotes from, we cannot say which. We have repeatedly stated that by sleeping on ship-board, even but a short distance from the beach, with the land breeze blowing freshly, one is not affected by the malarious influence, consequently will not suffer from the "African Coast Fever." But we do not recollect ever having said, that health would be preserved for an indefinite length of time, by one from a temperate climate in the tropics. The tropical influences, viz: unaccustomed heat and moisture, will always produce debility, lassitude, and ultimately, in most cases, serious derangement of the system—but these causes, it should be recollected, can never produce the *African* disease, or the fever peculiar, not to a tropical *climate*, but to tropical *Africa*.—*Ed. Jour.*

† Had the writer been particularly careful in noting facts he would have found that no one who has not slept on shore, or been afflicted with the African Coast Fever, is subject to the intermittent of which he speaks. This intermittent is the milder form of the African fever. When the malaria is first imbibed into the system unaccustomed to its action, its effect is most powerful, producing a high grade of remittent or even continual fever. If the patient recovers and remains on shore he is still exposed to the malaria, and a second attack is experienced, which although partaking somewhat more of the intermittent type, is still very severe, as the system has scarcely recovered from the first attack. After recovery, the patient by continuing to inhale the malaria, is subject again and again to attacks of the *same* disease, but in a milder and more distinctly intermittent form, until by degrees the system becomes so much accustomed to the malaria, or the exciting cause, be it what it may, that it ceases to produce derangement, and the patient is said to be acclimated, or more properly *Africanized*, precisely in the same way that the human system becomes habituated to the use of tobacco, opium or other poisonous substances.—*Ed. Jour.*

events, their children will probably flourish here, and attain a fulness of physical, and perhaps moral and intellectual perfection, which the colored race has fallen short of, in other regions.

As the country becomes cleared and cultivated, the mortality of the emigrants decreases. It is asserted to be one-third less, at this period, than it was ten years ago. The statistics of Cape Palmas show the population to be on the increase, independently of immigration. Dr. Hall affirmed (but, I should imagine, with unusual latitude of expression) that, in the sickliest season ever known at Cape Palmas, the rate of mortality was lower than that of the free colored population in Baltimore, in an ordinary year. In another generation, this may no doubt be said with perfect accuracy.*

DR. HODGKIN'S LETTER.

We copy below a letter from the above named gentleman to Mr. McLain, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, because the sentiments or suggestions therein contained so exactly correspond with what we have previously expressed, and also to show that there are those who can exercise magnanimity towards the colonizationists of this country and the colonists of Liberia themselves, notwithstanding the ill feeling manifested by both these parties. We repeat that the seizure of the John Seys was just what might have been expected, and it is only a wonder that some act of the kind has not transpired before. A glance at the position of affairs for the past few years will confirm our opinion. Here is a "colony" as it has uniformly been termed of American settlers, occupying an extent of some one or two hundred miles of coast line, which had for centuries been open to British commerce, subject only to the loose restrictions of the native chiefs. This colony attempts the exercise of sovereignty, and imposes restrictions upon this same British commerce.

In the mean time the character of this "colony" is quite anomolous. She is in a degree subject to an incorporated society of American citizens, and from them receives pecuniary assistance, and at their hands receives her chief officer or governor. This "colony," from time to time, receives incidental patronage from the American government; its patrons and friends again and again urge upon that government the importance of taking this colony under its protection, and establishing a colonial Bureau. The chairman of the Committee of Commerce, in the House of Representatives, makes an official Report upon the subject of "these colonies," declaring it

* We have to thank the writer for the disposition manifested to handle us carefully, in using the term "unusual latitude of expression;" but it happens fortunately for us that there was no latitude at all. Mr. we were merely summing up statistics then before us—He refers, doubtless, to an editorial article in the June No. of this Journal, for 1842, introducing a communication from Dr. McGill, in which is a table of the deaths in the Colony during the year previous, the number being 16, in a community of about 600, being considerably under 3 per cent. while the mortality among the free coloured population of Baltimore, considerably exceeds that amount, as we referred at the time to the weekly returns of the Board of Health. Dr. McGill in his communication accompanying the tables and published with them, speaks of the season as having been *remarkably unhealthy* owing to the prevalence of an epidemic dysentery in the colony, with which 53 of the colonists were seized. As the "affirmation," referred to by the writer, was published only in connection with the table furnished by Dr. McGill, and his account of the epidemic dysentery, we should suppose that had he considered us as indulging in an undue latitude of expression, he would in justice to us and the benefit of his readers have copied or made a brief abstract of the whole and left his readers to judge of the matter.—*Ed. Jour.*

"vitally important that their jurisdiction should become clear and incontestible over the whole extent of coast between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas," (within which limits there are long established English factories and one regular port of entry, viz: St. George, on the River Cess.) Suggesting the "idea of an American colony as a new one—worthy of the highest consideration—that the committee see nothing in our Constitution to forbid it." Meantime the Colonization Society proclaims its determination to purchase the whole extent of territory between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, and makes strong appeals to the American public for funds for this special purpose. At this juncture, the American press teems with inflammatory paragraphs upon "British Aggression" and "British Slave Trading under Guise of the Apprenticeship System," &c., advocating the securing this whole coast line exclusively for American commerce through our colonies.

Now, what can the British government infer from all this? and what course of policy can it be expected to pursue? Must their lucrative and long established commerce be abandoned, before they know for *what* and to *whom*? Let us see what course they did actually pursue. Why, they addressed the official communication to the governor of Liberia, through their chief African officer, Commodore Jones, which we copied in our September number, expressing the strongest interest in the welfare of the colonies, acknowledging all their rights except that of sovereignty, and willing to respect *this* right when it shall be made to appear in *whom* this right or power resides. In other words, inviting them to declare their position, either as American colonies or an independent commonwealth. What more could the British government do, without abandoning without cause the interests and rights of its own subjects? The word *annexation* too had just found a place in the American vocabulary.

What it behooves the colonists to do at this time, Dr. Hodgkin points out. Declare their political position as a free and independent commonwealth—send a minister to the Court of St. James—claim recognition, and form a treaty of commerce with that government on a free and liberal basis. No doubt all this would be granted: both principle and interest guarantee it. With the professions of that government in regard to the African race, it could not deny their demands; and as *colonial* trade is always more profitable than *native* traffic, their interest would lead them to this course on a guarantee that the Liberian ports shall be open alike to all nations.

What it behooves the Colonization Society to do at this time, Dr. Hodgkin has not said. But action on their part is not less important. Let them cease petitioning for government patronage and a colonial bureau, and *demand* for Liberia, recognition as a free and independent State. Let all efforts and energies be bent to this one object, and LIBERIA WILL YET BE FREE, not only *free* to exercise the right of sovereignty, but to extend her territory *ad infinitum*.

9 LOWER BROOK STREET, LONDON, 16*th* 9*th mo.*, 1845.

To the Secretary of the African Colonization Society.

RESPECTED FRIEND:—As one of the earliest friends of the African Colonization Society in this country, as an admirer of the activity and benevolence of its founders, as a contributor to its funds, and as its advocate and apologist in this country, where, through mistaken opinions instilled by

its adversaries on your side of the Atlantic, it has by some been ungenerously and unfairly opposed. I trust I may be allowed to offer a few observations respecting a recent occurrence which has caused me considerable pain. I mean the affair of the seizure of the Colonial Schooner, *John Seys*. This untoward circumstance must not be contemplated as an isolated fact, but must be considered in connexion with occurrences antecedent and subsequent to it.

It cannot fail to be a cause of great regret when serious misunderstandings and evils have long been threatening, that the equally obvious means of preventing them have been neglected. Yet such, I am sorry to say, has been most remarkably the case, in regard to the unhappy affair to which I am now alluding. I have myself observed with much anxiety, the singular and anomalous position in which the youthful Republic of Liberia has been allowed to remain, and although it seemed scarcely possible that the peculiarity of its position and the danger to which it was exposed, could have escaped the perception and attention of many, much more intimately connected with the affairs of Liberia than myself, I would not refrain from again and again pointing it out, and not merely suggesting the mode in which the danger might be removed, but offering my humble, yet, as I believe it might have been, my effectual assistance in carrying it out. Having correspondence not only among the members of the Colonization Society in America, but also in Liberia, I have written to both, to urge the importance of taking early steps to obtain from the British Government the recognition of Liberia as a *State*. I offered a home to the Liberian delegate to this country, and undertook to introduce him to parties likely to promote the object of his mission. I am not aware that any measures emanating from themselves have been contemplated, either in the Liberian Government, or at the Managers' Board. When some unpleasant occurrences took place in consequence of the anomalous position of the Republic, though far less serious than the event which has just happened, I did not hesitate to communicate with your late excellent minister, Edward Everett, respecting them. The fact that he did not feel himself at liberty to take any official notice of them, but merely make them the subject of a passing private conversation, only confirms the opinion which I had formed, and the importance of the step which I had suggested. I am now most solicitous that the citizens of Liberia, with their allies in Africa, and my fellow members of the Colonization Society and their friends in America, should take an expanded and comprehensive view of the particular position of Liberia, and of the tendencies and consequences of the omission which I deplore, rather than by a limited view and the exposition of isolated facts, excite and exaggerate those feelings of animosity, which, whilst they are painful in themselves, may lead to very serious results in their immediate and distant effects. I feel so fully persuaded of the good sense of the Governor of Liberia, as well as the members of the Colonization Society, and so convinced of the keen perception of what is due to national privilege which exists amongst your citizens in general, that I cannot doubt the conclusion to which a sufficiently extended view of the subject must lead both in Africa and America, viz: that entire neglect on the part of the Liberians to take any steps to obtain the recognition of their existence on the part of a nation which, like England, has possessions in the vicinity, as well as numerous vessels on the coast, has brought upon themselves the untoward circumstance which has been complained of. In the five and twenty years in which I have been interested in Liberia, I have not known a single instance of a Liberian visiting this country, with the exception of H. Teague, who some years since spent a few days at Liverpool, where he was ill nearly

the whole of the time. I have myself received very interesting communications from the late excellent Governor Buchannan, and others from Judge Benedict; and it is not improbable that some other correspondence has taken place between Liberians and British subjects. The evidence of mutual friendship and regard have been furnished both by Liberian citizens and British naval officers. In the infancy of the Settlement, some of the latter jeoparded and sacrificed their lives in defending the Colony against the then superior strength of its savage neighbors. Many years have notwithstanding, been allowed to elapse without the Colony taking a single official step to make even its existence known to the heads of the British Government, although it must have been notorious in Liberia, that the regulations and restrictions which she was establishing as a nation, interfered with the practice of British traders, as it had been in existence from time immemorial. The circumstances in which such a state of things places a British officer who may be cruising on the coast of Africa, are very peculiar. If the captain of a British merchant vessel, a recognized British subject, complain of the annoyance and loss to which he has been subjected, the officer must expose himself to the censure of his countrymen and his superiors; if he fail to afford that protection to the British flag, which it is his official duty to render, provided, that he cannot show that the complaining parties were themselves in the wrong. This he has hitherto been unable to do, as the necessary consequence of the latches of the Liberians themselves, for here the maxim of the lawyers is peculiarly applicable. *De non apparentibus et de non existentibus eadem est lex.* But it seems that, notwithstanding this omission on the part of Liberia, indirect and inefficient information respecting it, has reached the British Government, by which its sympathies and interest have been exhibited towards the Colony. This may in part have been the result of Edward Everett's private communication. But independently of this, I know that Liberia has had influential friends in this country and I cannot but regard the official communication of Captain Jones as an evidence of the efficiency of that influence, and whatever may be the interpretation put upon it, I would unhesitatingly appeal to any impartial reader, whether it is not dictated in the spirit of forbearance and kindness, as well as of justice, whilst I cannot refrain from saying that even to myself, a friend of peace, and the strenuous advocate as well as an admirer of Liberia, there is something peculiarly offensive in the language in which the Liberians have thought it fit to indulge, instead of profiting by the gentle hint, to correct their long standing omission.

Had I yielded to impulse, I should have written a request, that my name might be erased from your list of members; that I might not be recognised as the associate of those who foment feelings of hostility to my country: but I preferred an opposite course, and in the hope that time and reflection would enable not the Liberians only, but also some of their friends in America, to perceive their mistake, I have taken steps to bring the subject under the favourable attention of the Foreign-Office, where I have no doubt, that all reasonable consideration will be given to it.

I am thy respectful Friend, and fellow member of the Colonization Society. THOMAS HODGKIN.

To WM. MCLAIN, Secretary to the African Colonization Society, Washington, U. S.

MEN AND THINGS IN LIBERIA.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, *June* 20, 1845.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—An opportunity being afforded of sending letters to the United States, I embrace it to let you know at least that I am still among the living.

I arrived at this place from Bexley about the last of April, after an absence of nearly four months. I left one of my students at Bexley in charge of the emigrants from Kentucky, with whom I went to that place. He will remain with them until the expiration of six months from the time of their arrival. I received a letter from him a few weeks ago, in which he stated that they were all doing well, except the man to whom I think I alluded to in my last letter as having an incurable affection of the lungs, and who died on the day after I left.

During the first three months of the year, an epidemic disease (the measles) prevailed very extensively throughout the colony. It attacked old and young alike; and, although some persons were very sick with it, yet, fortunately, it did not prove fatal in any instance, except in a few young children. Since my return to the metropolis, the people in this part of the colony have had more sickness than usual; and in consequenc of having to be a good deal exposed, and having to endure a good deal of fatigue in visiting the sick, my own health has not been as good as usual during the last few weeks. The "sear and yellow" countenance might afford a strong presumptive proof to a stranger, that I have resided for some time in a tropical climate and the irregular attacks of intermittent fever are demonstrative evidences, to myself at least, that my physical system has not yet become altogether adapted to this "sunny region." But I do not feel discouraged nor home sick. My mission to Liberia has not yet been completed. I wish to remain in the colony, if possible, until my students shall be able to fill the station which I now occupy.

I have been up the river several times since my return; and although quite a number of the settlers at Millsburg, Caldwell, and New Georgia have been sick, yet at present they are in a better condition in regard to health. But some of them are rather bad off in regard to good, wholesome, substancial diet, which in some cases, is the principal cause of their sickness; and which, in a great measure, is their own fault, for I am satisfied that, with industry, economy, and prudence, and a tolerable degree of health, it is not a hard matter to live, and to live comfortably, in Liberia.

The settlers at Grand Bassa are ahead of those in this part of the colony in agricultural improvements, especially in raising coffee. Several persons at Edina, Bassa Cove, and Bexley, have turned their attention to the cultivation of coffee trees, and many small coffee plantations may be seen with trees bearing luxuriantly. I have been endeavoring to urge the people in all the settlements to give more attention to the cultivation of this useful and profitable article, and they all seem to be satisfied of its importance and necessity; but many of them are lamentably deficient in patience, energy, and perseverance. In conversation with one of the colonists, a man of considerable influence, a short time ago, I was trying to represent to him the pecuniary advantages he might derive, in a few years, by the cultivation of coffee; and he answered me by saying, that he would not give himself any trouble in raising coffee, because he did not expect to live long enough to enjoy the fruits of his labor. This, I fear, is the feeling of many others, and this feeling must yield to others of a more noble character, before there will be much permanent improvement in agriculture or anything else. The people must not live for the good of themselves alone, but for the good of the whole community, and for the prosperity and happiness of the rising generation.

You will doubtless have received information before this letter shall have arrived, relative to the unjustifiable seizure of Major Benson's schooner, by the commander of one of H. B. Majesty's cruisers on the coast. A full account of the particulars may be found in the communication of Mr. Benson, which was published in both of our papers. You may rely on the truth of the statements therein contained. Mr. Benson is one the best and most

enterprizing men in the colony, and the loss of his schooner (for we have no doubt that she will be condemned as a slaver, by foul means and false representations) will be a heavy blow to him. His loss will not be much short of $5,000. I need not make any comments on this piratical exhibition of sympathy and philanthropy, alias tyranny and oppression. I may state, however, that I was at Bassa at the time the schooner was taken, and that I boarded the "Lily" with a view of ascertaining the circumstances, and of giving the commander a statement of facts, relative to the schooner as the property of Mr. Benson. But I found that the officers of the cruiser were all green hands, just out from England, and that they were determined to get a little prize money by taking the vessel to Sierra Leone, and have her condemned as a slaver. We have not yet heard from Sierra Leone, consequently we do not know what has been the fate of the vessel. It seems to me that there is a mystery hanging over that foul act which time will reveal.

We are anxiously awaiting the arrival of a vessel from the United States. We have not received any news since the arrival of the Jamestown, early in February.

My anxiety respecting my two students induces me to call your attention again to the subject of their visiting the United States to attend lectures in some medical institution, preparatory to their taking charge of the medical department of the colony. Will you write me definitely on this subject, and let me know whether arrangements can be made by which they may be able to get admission into some medical school or college?

They are both making rapid progress in their studies; and, as I have endeavored to instruct them practically, as well as theoretically—at the bedside of the sick, as well as in the office—they are both already pretty good practitioners, and they are of considerable assistance to me. I believe that Mr. Roberts attended to as much practice, and was as successful as any other practitioner in the colony (myself included) during my absence from Monrovia; and Mr. Smith has exhibited uncommon skill and judgment in several very bad cases of which he had the charge, at different times, when I was prevented by sickness from seeing the patients. They have both mastered the most difficult parts of the study, and they have altogether exceeded my most sanguine expectations. I would not recommend their staying in the United States longer than a sufficient length of time to attend *one course* of medical lectures; and I hope that some kind of arrangements will be made by which they may enjoy this privilege. If they can visit the United States next year, so as to attend a course of lectures in the summer of '46, or in the winter of '46-7, I will endeavor to remain until their return to the colony.

I think it would be a good thing if two or three young men could pursue the study of law in order to practice in the colony; for we are worse off for *lawyers* than for *doctors*—indeed, two of the regular lawyers are practising physicians. There are young men in the colony who might become very respectable lawyers if they had one or more good teachers to direct and instruct them in their studies. There is talent enough in the colony, but it requires proper training and direction.

The rain is now coming down in torrents, yours truly,

J. W. Lugenbeel.

Rev. Wm. McLain.

Secretary and Treasurer of the Am. Col. Society.

MONROVIA, *(Liberia,) Aug.* 2, 1845.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: I hastily embrace the present unexpected opportunity to address you a short epistle.

In regard to the present condition of the Colony I may state that no unusual disturbance or excitement has tended to interrupt our peace and quietude since I last wrote you. The sound of the carpenter's hammer and of the smith's anvil fall upon our ears as harmoniously as ever; and I am happy in being able to inform you that "the wilderness and the solitary place" exhibit more evidences of gladness than formerly. The agricultural "schoolmaster is abroad" examining the fertile soil of Liberia, and teaching lessons of wisdom, which seem not to be entirely lost; for the people generally are beginning to direct their attention to the cultivation of the soil in lieu of the petty trafficking, in which so many of our citizens have heretofore been engaged. I have lately seen several beautiful fields of rice under the care and tillage of colonists—a sight which formerly rarely attracted the attention of the observer; and large patches of sweet potatoes, cassava, Indian corn, arrow root, and other vegetable substances may be seen in different parts of the colony. In regard to arrow root, allow me to say that although it is generally used in the United States for *sick* persons only, it is also a good and substantial article of diet for *well* persons. I have eaten as good bread, made of arrow-root alone, as I ever saw, excepting of course old Virginia "corn-pone;" and have also eaten very good bread in Liberia made of corn raised in the Colony. But we have one thing which is almost equal to the corn-pone of the Old Dominion—I mean rice bread, which I eat every day in preference to bread made of wheat flour.

I mention these facts to show you that prudent and industrious persons can live as comfortably in Liberia, so far as eating is concerned, as they could in America; and, for my own part, I would not care whether another particle of provisions were ever brought from a foreign country into the Colony. Not only can several vegetable substances be raised in abundance, which will answer as good substitutes for flour, but, with proper attention, enough animal food may be procured for the necessities of the people.—Sheep, goats, and hogs can be easily raised; and, in regard to fowls, especially chickens, they may be raised in great abundance. A few days ago I had the pleasure, with a pretty good appetite, of uniting in the discussion of the physical properties of a fine fat turkey, raised by the Governor's lady, and served up in handsome style. We might also have as much beef as is necessary.

The fact of our people continuing to buy foreign provisions is no argument in opposition to the sufficiency of our own internal resources; nor is the fact that much of the sickness among the poorer people is in consequence of the want of good, wholesome, substantial food, a sufficient evidence that such food cannot be obtained. I think I may say with truth that in nineteen cases in twenty, poverty and want, and sickness as a consequence, are the results of indolence. Universal industry is not a characteristic of the people in Liberia; and I am sorry to say that the favorable and too liberal opinion which I first formed relative to the industrious habits of the colonists has not been confirmed by subsequent observations. There is, however, a considerable number of cases in which industry and frugality are combined, and in which, as a consequence, a respectable competency is enjoyed.

I think that the people generally are beginning to observe their peculiar and relative position more clearly than formerly, and that the intelligent and thinking part of the community, many of whom have hitherto been engaged in trading, are decided in their views relative to the absolute necessity of

greater attention being paid to agriculture. I have lately heard several intelligent and influential persons declare their intention to commence farming.

I am associated with several literary, scientific, and religious institutions in Monrovia, so that a part of my time is employed in mental as well as in physical discussions. There appears to be a growing interest among the citizens of this place in regard to intellectual improvement. At present we have two flourishing lyceums, which meet weekly, and in which several important questions of a practical character have been debated. The question which was discussed on last Wednesday evening was, "Would the natives of this part of Africa be more speedily civilized and christianized by the unaided and unprotected efforts of missionaries sent among them, than by the influence and efforts of colonists, apart from any direct missionary aid?" After an animated and protracted debate, during which both sides were ably defended, the question was decided by the chairman of the debate in the negative, that is in favor of the colonists. The question which was discussed at the last meeting of the "Young Men's Lyceum," on last Monday evening, was, "Has the discovery of America been beneficial to the colored race?" It was decided in the affirmative. Each of the lyceums has quarterly addresses; and on the next Wednesday evening Governor Roberts will deliver an address in the one of which he is a member.

Since the date of my last letters less sickness has prevailed among the colonists than during the two previous months. My own health has been better: during the last three weeks especially I have enjoyed almost uninterrupted health, for which I feel truly grateful to a kind overruling Providence.

Yours truly,

J. W. Lugenbeel.

Rev. W. McLain.

(From the Liberia Herald.)

SHIP ROANOKE—COLONIZATION SOCIETY—187 EMIGRANTS.

Portsmouth, *Nov. 4th*, 1845.

Dear Sirs:—We have with us the Rev. Wm. McLain, the energetic Secretary and Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, who has just shipped on board the Roanoke, chartered by him, 187 emigrants for Liberia. Thirteen are from North Carolina—one fine family from Western New York, and the remainder are from this State. They are a lively, able-bodied, resolute looking company, and I should not be suprised if in a few years they could give a good report of themselves. Some of them are unusually intelligent.

The American Colonization Society deserves much credit, not only for the benevolence of its object, but for the energy with which it has contended against opposition. The latter must die away, and I believe will eventually change to heartfelt approbation.

The Society is in a more prosperous condition than it ever has been, and all its friends should be encouraged to make their friendship effective by liberal donations, that it may enlarge its operations and be able to accomplish all its designs.

Among the above emigrants—eleven—a man, wife, and nine children, were liberated and sent out by Mrs. Robinson, of our city, a grand-daughter of the Hon. Edmund Randolph.

It is highly gratifying thus to see the descendant of the founders of our Republic, extending the benefits of civil and religious liberty to the long oppressed children of Africa—at once blessing the too long separated por-

tions of that race—by disseminating among the heathen millions of that mighty continent, those of their own color, prepared to instruct them in civilization, commerce and christianity. May this noble example of Mrs. R. be responded to by every true hearted Virginian!

In connection with the above notice, we insert the following letter from the Journal of Commerce.

New York, *Oct.* 24, 1845.

As there is an expedition for Liberia fitting out from Baltimore and Norfolk, by the American and Maryland Colonization Societies, to sail in a few days with a goodly number of emigrants and also several missionaries for their different stations, making it of much interest to the friends of African colonization, I feel it a privilege to make a remark or two respecting a family which left this city yesterday morning *via* rail road for Baltimore, to join the ship "Roanoke, Captain Hanna," bound to Liberia, (Monrovia, and Cape Palmas.) The family conists of Mr. Sheldon and wife, each about 50 years of age, Mr. Lowry and wife, each about 25 years of age, son-in-law and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon, and three fine, plump, bright eyed, clean faced, promising children, the eldest 5 years of age, all of them just as *black* as Mr. Lowry and his wife (no mixed blood there) who with their father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon, are of the pure African jet black.

They were all well clad in good, substantial garments, and not out at the elbows, knees or heels, and not slip shod. They are from Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y. They are farmers, and the women are good scholars. Lowry can write; I saw him sign a receipt for some money handed him to defray his expenses on the way. Upon being asked what or who induced them to go to Liberia, they said they had read and obtained the necessary information—particularly the letter of Geo. Seymour (one of Gov. Roberts's Council) to his former mistress in Connecticut, a daughter of Anson G. Phelps, Esq., the well known friend of the African, and president of the N. Y. S. Col. Society, which letter you as well as many other editors published some time since. They say they are going into a new wilderness country, and mean to apply the axe to the root of the tree, and make themselves good homes, and I think they will do it. Lowry appears to be a shrewd energetic man. Mr. Sheldon has the appearance of a good substantial farmer, not unlike our good New England or Western New York farmers, and I have no doubt they will give a "good report of the land," and be the means of inducing many others to follow. In addition to all I have said, Mr. and Mrs. S. are Methodist professors, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Presbyterian professors, of the religion of Jesus Christ, and have their credentials of being in good and regular standing in the church of which they are members. If we could add 100 such families to this, well might the sons of Ham begin to "stretch forth their hands unto God," I could say much more in behalf of this family, but I should occupy too much of your paper, and will close by saying that I have seen several letters from persons of respectability in Medina which fully confirms all that I have said, and are at your service for a perusal.

A Friend to the Colored Man.

OUR ANNUAL EXPEDITION.

The Brig Kent, of Baltimore, left this port for Cape Palmas on the 15th inst. having on board 14 emigrants, and the Rev. Mr. Messinger, of the Episcopal Church, to join the Mission at Mount Vaughan, as cabin passenger. Those who have made themselves acquainted with the affairs of the Society will readily understand the reason for the small number of emigrants the present season. It is well known that for the past few years, none of our coloured population have been induced to leave for Cape Palmas, except by the personal solicitation of some friend who has been in the colonies, (save the few who are manumitted on the express condition of going out.) The past year, unfortunately, no colonists was willing to leave for the United States whom it was supposed would have any influence. The public have also been informed of the sudden death of the Society's Travelling Agent, the Rev. Mr. Roberts, just at the time he was commencing his tour in the lower Counties to collect emigrants; consequently, the Society was able to make no efforts towards obtaining emigrants that it was reasonable to hope would be successful. About the time, however, of the sailing of the expedition, letters were received at the office from several friends of the cause in different parts of the State, giving information of many who were anxious to learn the terms on which they would be taken, &c. among whom, doubtless, there are many who will embrace the opportunity of emigrating the next expedition. We have written for the return of at least two colonists of respectable standing in the spring, to visit their old friends and report tidings of their new home. The Society has also employed the services of the Rev. Mr. Higgins, of the Meth. Epis. Church, as their Travelling Agent, and it is but reasonable to hope that by another year, a larger number of emigrants will be obtained than we have ever yet sent.

Among the emigrants per the Brig Kent, was one Major Bolon, a shipwright, who served his time in Dorchester County, but who has worked some years in Baltimore, for the Messrs. Gardner and others, as journeyman, at full pay. He was first induced to go out on wages, to build a vessel for the Agency at Cape Palmas, but on full consideration of the matter, and learning the facilities for carrying on his business in the Colony, he concluded to cut loose from this country, and take his family with him to Africa. All the materials for constructing a vessel of 50 tons, excepting the plank and timbers, together with a model of the same, by Gardner, were sent out to be put up by Bolon, at Cape Palmas. Thus commences the nucleus of our commercial marine.

TERMS.

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☞ All Communications intended for the Maryland Colonization Journal, or on business of the Society, should be addressed to Dr. James Hall, General Agent, Colonization Rooms, Post Office Building.

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